NEW YORK DARY TERBUNE, TERBUAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1869

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDEN'S, via NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER—The sheafid and superior the proof of the proof of

He 2, N. R.

Hereafter ne rooms with the regarded as secured to any applicates much the same about have been paid or.

Proight to Restort, forwarded through with great dispatch by Express Freight Train. WM, BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West st.

SHORT LINE to HARRISBURG, via

SHORT LINE to HARRISBURG, vin
CINTAL EAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
Without Change of Ours.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES NEW YORK DAILY
(Sandays excepted), from foot of Courthard et., et.
6 O'CLOCK A. M., FOR HARRISBURG,
You Karson, Allendoure, and Reading.
Connecting at Reading with Philad-liphin add Reading Railroad
by POTTSVILLE and PHILAD-BLIPHIA.
and at HARRISBURG with MAIL TRAINS on PENNSYLWANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, East and West; NORTHERN CENTRAL BAULROAD, Northand South, and with the
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 neon.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.-Canandrigus, and principal Stations.

Mall at 8:15 a. m., for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations.

Mall at 8:15 p. m., for Middletown, Newburgh, and inter
All at 8:45 p. m., for Middletown, Newburgh, and inter-NICHT EXPRESS, daily, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, NICHT EXPRESS, daily, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Seanadeigas, and principal Stations. The train of Satorday stops of all mail train stations, and rous only to Elmira. CHAS, MINOT, General Supt.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

EW-YORK AND HARLEM REALITORITY

Bunner arrangement for pleasure travel; trains leave 29th

Station as follows:

18:15 a. m.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon
Borings, Riagura Falis, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake
Habopae. Connecting at Albany with N.Y.C. R. R. for Sharon
Springs, Riagara Falis, and all places West. Also with trains
for Stratoga and all points North. S.15 a. m.—For Croton Falis
connecting at Golden's Bridge with Stages for Lake Macoabue
and at Creton Falis, with Stages for Lake Macoabue,
and at Creton Falis, with Stages for Lake Wascabue, and at Creton Falis with Stages for Lake
Machane.

JOHN BURCHILLI, Assist. Sup't.

1860 CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860

GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.

GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.

The capacity of the Road is now equal to any in the country. THE GREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.

Office No 1 Aster House, corner of Vessey et.

Pacilities for the transportation of Passengers to and from Oinetmant, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Nashville, Memphis, New-Chicago, and all other towns in the West, North-west, and South-west, are unsurps seed for speed and o, infort by any route.

Through trains for the West leave New York (foot of Courthandtes).—Morning Express, 5 p. m.

Sheeping and smoking-cars on all the trains.

Faire always as low, and the time as quick, as by any other route.

Fare always as low, and the time as quick, as by any other route.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to said from any point on the Railrads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indians, Ritscia, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DISECT, or to say rort on the navigable rivers of the West, by steamers from Fittsburgh.

The rates of Freight to and from any point of the West by the meaning from Fittsburgh.

The rates of Freight to this as a favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers intrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

This Company also maintains an Emigrant Accomposition Line, by which parties emigrating westward enjoy a cheap and somefortable mode of conveyance at one-half the Brit-class rucks of fare.

J. L. ELLIJOTT, Passenger Agent, No. 1 Astor House.

LEECH & Co., Freight Agents,

No. 8 Battery place.

ENOCH LEWIS, General Sop't, Altoons, Pa.

ENOCH LEWIS, General Sop't, Altoons, Pa.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD for ALBANY TUDSON RIVER RAILROAD for ALBANY
and TROY, connecting with trains NORTH and WEST.
From Monday, April 30, 1809. Trains will leave Chamber-st.
Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 c. m. and
5 p. m.; Albany Mall. 6 a. m.; Sleeping-Car Train. 9:20 p. m.
(Sandays inclured). Way Trains for Sing Sing. 9:45 a. m. and
4:16 and 7 p. m.; for Poughkeepsis. 1:15 and 3:20 p. m.; for
Terrytown, 8:35 and 10:45 p. m.; for Peesskill, 5:29 p. m. From
Bist-st., Buffalo and Northern [Lightning News Train, 3:20 a. m.
Emigrant 6:15 p. m. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal,
Christopher, and dist-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at
4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:58 p. m. and Albany about half
an keur later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD to LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN and DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, stopping at Middletown, Red Bank, Bhrewboury, &c.—The steamboate TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave foot of Robinson-st. (north side wharf) at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., with an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY, at 6 p. m. Connectleg at Fort Monnouth with ears for Long Branch and other stetions. Returning, ears will leave Long Branch at 63 a.m., 54 s.m., and 7 p.m. Excursion parties dealt with on liberal terms. NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD — For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, vis JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines leave New York at 7, 9, and 11 a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare \$3. Through tickets sold for Cincount and the West and for Washington, New-Orleans, and the South, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7

the South &c. in trains.

a. m. and 6 p. m. trains.

J. W. WOODRUFF Assistant Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-From foot of Courtisna's st.—Connecting at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawarma and Western Railroad, and at Easten with Lebigh Valley Railroad and its connections.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 28, 1868.—

SUMMER AIRANGEMENT—Commencing May 26, 1969.—
Larve New-York as follows:
Harriswurd Express—At 6 s. m. for Easton, Reading, Harrisburg Mauch Chunk, &c.
Mair Train—At 8 s. m. for Easton, Water Gap, Scranton,
Great Bend, Pittston, Wilkeebarre, &c.
12 m Theorem Train—For Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading,

12 x Through Train—For Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Potteville, Harrisburg, &c.
4 r. m. Through Train—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c.
6 r. m. Way Train—For Somerville and intermediate stations.
Express Train from New-York arrives at Harrisburg at 12 40, noon, in time to connect with trains on Pennsylvania Central Relivad, east and west, Northern Central, north and south, and with Cumberland Valley Railroad.

Leave New-York from Pier No. 2 N. R. at 7:30 and 11:30 a.m. and 3:30 p. m. for Easton and Intermediate stations, and at 8:30 p. m. for Somerville and intermediate stations.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM KALLROAD.

FARE TO ALBANY \$2.

On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1889, Trains will leave 25thet Station, New York, as follows:

For Williamsbridge and all way Stations, 7:40, 11 a. m. and
2:89 p. m. For White Plains and all way Stations, 2:30, 4 and 5
p. m. For White Plains and all way Stations 6:15; from Whitest. Depot. For Croton Falls, from 56th-st. Depot. 8:16 a. m.,
stopping at Williamsbridge and Stations above. For Dower
Plains, from 16th at Depot. 4:30 p. m., at pping at White Plains
Plains, from 16th at Depot. 4:30 p. m., at pping at White Plains,
Stations above; (this train trus to Millerton every Saturday

Stations above; (this train trus to Millerton every Saturday

Plains, from 26th at Depot, 4:80 p. m., at Oping every Saturday and Stations above; (this train runs to Milierton every Saturday sweeding.) For Albany, from 26th at Depot, 10:15 a. m., express mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and Stations North.

Reterming—Will leave Williamsbridge, stopping at all way Stations 6:40. 9 a. m., and 1 p. m. White Plains, at sping at all way Stations, 6 and 7 a. m., 4:15 and 7 p. m. Dover Plains, stopping at all Stations north of Fadham, 6 a. m.; this train leaves hillerton every Monday morning, at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 p. m., stopping at all Stations north of Fordbam; Albany, 9 a. m., stopping at all Stations north of White Flains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst Supt.

Legal Notices.

BY ORDER of the Honorable BENJAMIN W. BY ORDER of the Honorable BENJAMIN W.

BONNEY, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of
New York—NOTICE is bereby given, parsumit to the privite
ions of the statute authorising attachments against obseconding,
consessed, and non-resident debtors, that an attachment has is
med sgainst the estate of JOHN GRAHAM, a resident of Stamford, in the State of Commecticut, and that the same will be sold
for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such
attachment, according to law, within nine months from the first
publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts due
to him by residents of this State, and the delivery to him or for
his use, of any property within this State belonging to him and
the transfer of any such property by him are forunded by law,
end are void.—Dated the fourth day of May, 1860.

Attorney for Attachma Creditors,
No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vencious thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of GEORGE B. WARD, New-York on or before the twenty-seventh day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1869. ISAAC B. WARD, Executors. 1850 GEO, B. WARD, Executors.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. VANBUSKIRK, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of LOT C. CLARK, No. 51 Wallert, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of June, 1899.

JOHN S. LYLE:

LOT C. CLARK,

Executors

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, portice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SHARP TOKDOFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with wouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of George F. Holmes, one of the undersigned, No. 20 Slath street, in the City of New York, on or before the states of day of February next.—Dated, New York, the 18th day of August, 1960.

the 18th day of August 1890.

GEORGE F. HOLMES, Administrator

MARY TORDOFF, Administrator

Medical.

NEW DISCOVERY! THE W DISCOVERY!

For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUFTURE &c.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER. A GREAT IMPROVEMENT; CLEAN LIGHT,
and FERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Applied only at No. 28 Rouder,
N. Y. Descriptive pamphiots gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT
attended by a lady.

BURNTON'S QUICK RELIEF, the Great Inter-De and and External PAIN ERADICATOR For Rheamation of Sendary, See lings, Lameness, or Pains and Aches, it is a sorn dever failing remody. Non. 241 Hodove-st. and 351 5th av. Dep-t, No. 258 Howery.

EVERY Woman who suffers from Erregularities should use Dr. MARTINI'S CATAMENIAL GORshould use Dr. MARTINI'S CATAMESTAL CO CTOR, which is without exception THE BEST MEDICINE BEFORE THE PUBLIC

Il diseases arising from Irregularities. Chronic or Neurous Sity Palphiation of the Heart, Vertigo or Dizzlacas, Peins Fildneys, Pains in the small of the Heak, Palus it uder the idders, Lewiness of Spirits, Languor and Neuvousness gener-Difficult or Suppressed Memorranton &c.

Shoulders, Lawness of Spirits, Languor and Nervousness shy, Difficult or Suppressed Memarization, Ac.

Price at resall \$1 to per bottle, or \$5 for four bottles.

For sain by Messra, Earnes & Fars, and F. C. Wells & Go.

Few York; at retail by drogglets generally.

Occupant Agent for the United States and Constanting, Ny, 177 William etc., N, X,

COUT and EHEUMATISM.—The excruciating OUT and hell QMATISM.—The excremating of pain of front or Rheumation refleved in two bours and over-dia a few days by that selebrated. Inglish medicine, BLARCS GUUT AND RHEAMATIG FILLS. They give immediate relief from the tertures of this disease, and carry off the attack in two or three days, require mether confinement non attention of any hind, and are rectain to prevent the floot at which garry with part. Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 trand Lowdon, England, and sold by their goot, MILTON HARSANT, Not and Frondway, and by F. C. WELLS & Co. No. 115 Fronklinest, Mrs. HAYES, Fultonest, Brook yn and by all Drogrifts.

Provided Street 18 HALES, Fullows, Brook yn and by an Drugnist.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout 220 Strand, London," to be impressed us on the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

New-Hork Daily Tribung

LITERARY.

-That unique work, "Goethe's Correspondence with a Child," has been republished in London, in a unique fashion. The publishers say, in a prefatory note, that " all German critics have now arrived at the conclusion that this strange wild book is a romance and a forgery. Some of the letters are proce amplifications of Goethe's own poems-the very rhymes being retained in the German original."

-"Henry Hudson, the Navigator: The Original Decuments in which his Career is Recorded, Collected, partly Translated, and Annotated, with an Introduction by G. M. Asher, LL. D.," is the title of a volume just irened by the Hakluyt Society as the second of this year's publications. It is of the great at interest to American renders, and to those of New York especially, bringing together from various scattered sources, in Dutch, Latin, and English, all the narratives an fragments that relate to this illustrious navigator for the first time. The introduction is a masterly piece of geographical criticism, extending to 220 pages, in which the value of the materials collected is discussed, and the true objects and methods of the ea ly voyages of discovery pointed out. Due praise is given to the New-York Historical Society, from whose transactions great assistance has been derived. The volume is il-Instrated with two beautiful fac sim les of Hudson's maps of his East and West voyages.

-Among the books now getting up in England for the ensuing Winter gift season, one of the most elegant and splendid is an edition of "Paracise and the Peri," from Moore's Lalla Rookh, to form fifty pages in royal quarto, each page illustrated in the highest style of decorative enrichment by Owen Jones and Honey Warren. It will be the finest specimen yet produced of the art of chromo-lithography, which admits the use of gold at a colors in the same perfection almost as they are found in the ancient medieval vellum illuminstions. | esay. Day & Son of London are the pub-

-The voteran traveler, Mr. J. G. Kohl, has given to the German world a freeh installment of his transatlantic experiences in his Reisen in Canada, just issued by Cotta of Stuttgart. It is devoted to what other people would find a common place journey from New-York to Montreal, Lower Canada, the Lakes, Nisgara, &c., but the spirit of minute observation which characterizes Mr. Kohl, finds ample scope within these narrow bounds; and in his pictures of the French "habitans" of Lower Canada, whom he found in a state, almost Arcadian, of peace, plenty. and content, there is much to admire, even, if, as many will surmise, this amiable author was largely indebted to his fancy for the charms of the scenes he met w th

-It is safe to say that few volumes will ever present the same claims to general favor as those possessed by the Poetical Gift-Book, which, under the name of "Folk Songs," "A Book of Golden Poems for the Popular Heart," will shortly be issued by C. Scribner. As an embellished work, it offers sixty original designs by the most eminent names of the artistic world, including Church, Darley Kensett, Eastman Johnson, and many others, which form a perfect gallery of characteristic graphic gems, being each executed con amore, in illustration of as many choice poems, beside fac similes of the autograph originals of some of the most famous fugitive verses in the English language. The selection of poetry is very far from being of the miscellaneous nature commonly found in books of a like outward seeming. Every piece is a jewel, and the whole is intended to exemplify the highest uses of poetry "in its mission to stir, to soothe, to elevate," by bringing into one focus the scattered rays of "light divine" in which the spirit of Song has invested the nearest and dearest relations of daily life. The editorial care bestowed on the volume by Dr. J. W. Palmer has been ably seconded by the unequaled printing of the Riverside Press. Mr. Houghton indeed has worked as only enthusiasts for their art can work, and the book in the morocco investiture of Matthews-stands in the front rank of American publishing achievements.

-A real literary curiosity has been brought to light in the revival of "The Book of Vagabonds and Beggars, with a Vocabulary of their Language," originally edited by Martin Luther in 1528, in the most stormy period of his life, to warn his readers against the artilices of this class of rogues (among whom he probably had an eye to the begging Friars), and now translated and edited by the publisher, Mr. J. Camden Hotten, an intelligent old bookseller of London, who, at one time, was a school teacher in Alabama-like another gentle men who has made a name in scientific literature, Mr. Gosse, of aquarian notoriety, who formerly filled the same position in a similar Southern locality. Thirty distinct orders of vagabonds are enumerated and described in this monegraph, the most of which are still extant and flourishing, with the same characteristics in London or New-York. In a philological point of view the vocabulary is very curious, being earlier by fifty years than the slang dictionary of Harman, so well known in Elizabethan literature.

-A new sporting novel by the author of " Handley Cross," &c., is just completed-" Plain or Ringlets? The author, Mr. Sartees, has quite a monopoly of this style of literature; and, though it is not of a very high hass, Mr. Leech's beautiful drawings of young ladies in all the witcheries of modern costume would give currency to much heavier matter.

-Mr. E Salisbury of Stan Ober, near Chester, has collected a Welsh library of nearly 3,000 volumes of printed books, and being about to prepare a catalogue meanie, which will serve as a nearly complete Cymric Bibliography, he is desirous of receiving any in ormation that may tend to make his work more complete. It is to be hoped some Welsh scholars in this country will furnish him with an account of the Welsh literature printed in America. Two or three periodicals are certainly issued in that language, and we believe it has been employed in other works, chiefly of a religious character. The request is indorsed by the Queen's Librarian (Mr. R. R. Woodward) who testifies to the value of Mr. Salisbury's researches.

-Novel readers of a few years standing, whose memory can outlast the wear and tear of a constant succession of plots, and who may recall the pleasure derived from the perusal of that powerfully written story, "Paul Ferroll," may be glad to know that the authoress (" V.") announces a new book, with the satisfactory title, "Why Paul Ferroll killed his Wife," to be published during the present season by Mesers. Saunders & Otley.

-A remarkable addition to the geographical stores of the Royal Library, Berlin, has been made by the acquisition of the collections of maps formed by the late General Scharpborst and Professor Kloden. The puited number of the two is more than 46,000 distinct many and charte, collected in every country in Europe, and unequaled in extent and value as a geographical series.

-Mr. Henry Drummond relates, in one of his rambling parliamentary speeches, an experience in periodical literature that transatlantic usage might confirm. A clergyman of the Church of England was applied to to take the direction of a religious journal. Before giving a final answer, being new to the business, he applied to a brother clergy man of larger experience—editor of a review—to know the qualifications required and the effect their exercise might have on his spiritual the opinion that "there has of late been abundant (cenerals Sirtor) and Hebert—the first the chief of his

functions. The answer was that, other things being fit, there was one thing of indiscensable accessly, which was, that an editor of any kind of newspaper must have "a touch of the devil in him." Upon hearing of this new agent in the concern, the elergyman

ceclined the proposition.

The prevailing taste for ethnological studies has ed to a second edition of "The Gensels of Earth and Man; or, the History of Creation, and the Antiquity and Races of Mankind, considered on Biblical and other Greunds, 'by Regionald Stuart Poole, Mr. Poole, who is the rephew of it. W. Lane, the Orientalist, is anther of an elaborate work on Egyptian chronelogy, and is now an employee at the B itish Museum.

-Tre Shakespeare controversy has been revived by the appearance of two works, which, however, only weigh the evidence before the public, without adducing any new testimony. "A Review of the Present State of the Shakespeare Controversy," by T. Duffin Hardy, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, is a temperate and well-considered treatise, from a gentleman whose position and well-known acquirements in archeology and paleography give him a right to speak with authority. His denunciation of the handwriting of the notes and emendations is positive and emphati . Its combination of characters he asserts is not only improbable in an ancient example, but downright impossible—the form of the letters varying at randem from the stiff Gothic of the time of Henry VIII., to the round style of our own day. Mr. Hardy considers that the exponged passages were struck out at a much earlier period than the date of the notes and emendations, and were probably made "for theatrical, and not for critical purposes," the ink being of an entirely different character, and the plays of Shakespeare, in a form more or less abbreviated, being (as we know from other sources) popular among all classes of the people after the Restoration. Mr. Hardy also goes into an examination of the matter of the corrections, showing that the major part had been anticitated by previous commentators. The other work. 'Cullier, Coleridge, and Shakespeare," by Dr. Ingleby, is a damaging attack on the recovered Lectures of Coleridge on Shakespeare, published recently by Mr Collier from his shorthand notes, and which the writer seeks to involve in the same atmosphere of suspicion that attaches to other discoveries of Mr. Cellier.

-The author of those popular works, "Eighteen Christian Centuries" and "History of France," the Rev. J. White, has been seduced from his allegiance to the house of Blackwood, who have hi herto introduced his writings to the world, and his new work, a "History of England," on the same popular plan, is ar nounced by Mesers. George Routledge & Co. of

-"The Life of Julius Casar, by Napoleon III.," ow in press at Paris, will be republished immediately on its appearance in this country, translated from an advance copy by Miss Mary S. Booth.

-The publishers of Nuremberg have received so many orders from the United States for a theological treatise of 1673, entitled Geistliches Klistirspritzlein für in Christo verstopfte Seclen, that they have issued new editions of it. -One of the most instructive industrial works of the day is being published in Paris, under the title of Les

Grandes Usines de France. The first parts of it describe the Gobelins, the mills of St. Maur, &c. -The Battalion de la Moselle is the title of a new French play, which panders to the Napoleonic yearn-

ings for the conquests of the Rhine. -Rossi, of Florence, has published a work entitled: 171 Rebellions in the Papal States from 896 till

-Amyot & Co., of Paris, have published Memoirs Complets de Garibaldi, transla ed from the Italian by Alexander Dumas, with a preface by Victor Hugo, and an introductory by George Sand.

-An Irish Dictionary is in course of publication under the auspices of Lords Kildare, Dunraven and Talbot and the philologists Todd, O'Danovan and other learned Hibernians. Nearly \$3,000 have already been subscribed for defraying the cost.

ART ITEMS.

-Some few of our largescapists who have been tempted by the fine weather, and perhaps partly compelled by unexecuted commissions, to remain at their easels mring the summer, are now going off, just in time to catch the first brilliant effects in the changing colors of the foliage as the Fall commences. But there are a good many of the artists who started in their rambles n rearch of the picturesque, early in the season, who have already returned to their studies. Mr. Dix, the marine painter, who was routed out of the Appleton building, together with a good many more artists who occupied the upper story of that classic edifice, made a royage to Gibraliar in a sailing vessel, and has returned, bringing a well filled portfolio of marine sketches. This promising young artist has taken one of the rooms in the "Studio" Building in Tenth-street, where he may now be found with pencil and palette in band. Mr. Hays, the animal painter, has just come back from a tour into the bowels of the Rocky Mountains, as far as the Yellow-stone. He, too, has a well filled portfolio of eketches of the wild West, and its wilder denizens, and a collection of buffalo heads, and other grim objects, sufficient to furnish a museum.

-Mr. George L. Brown started on Monday for the White Mountains, where he interds to remain some 60 days, devoting his time to studies of scenery. Mr. Brown's 20 years' residence in Italy had not so un-Americanized him that he cannot at once catch the characteristic features of our scenery, as he has satisfactorily shown in his View of New-York by Sunrise.

-Somebody has recently expressed the opinion that there is no reason why the United States, while if becomes, by manifest deetiny, the richest and strongest nation in the world, should not also be the most illustrious in Education and Art." There may be no reason, but yet we may fall very far short of so desirable an attainment. We certainly make a very slender show in Art among the nations of the earth at present, though we make so respectable an appearance n respect to wealth and material force. Nations, like individuals, have their idiosyncrasies, and, though some are many-sided we do not find that the great money makers are ever great artists. The little city of Dusseldorf, in Germany, is renowned for its school of art, and students from this great and powerful country go there to learn the arts of design from its professors. But who ever comes to this splendid metropolis, whose citizens wallow in wealth, and where we expend more money on one municipal ball than the burghers of Dusseldorf expend in a year for the government of their city, to study art. Last month, example, they held an Art-Congress in Dusseldorf, where they drank huge flagons of cheap wine, honored art by such fireworks as we let off to amuse the hildren and servant girls on the Fourth of July, and the initiatory steps were taken for celebrating the four hundredth birthday of Albert Durer, on the 20th of May, 1871. These honest Germans will go to work heart and soul for the next eleven years making preparations for paying suitable onors to their great painter. By way of a commence ment they took up a subscription amounting to one hundred and ten thaiers! When we can give any such vidence of a sincere enthusiasm for art, we may hope to have a recognized school of our own. But, for the present, we imagine that there are few United Statesers who could be persuaded that it would pay; and if it wouldn't pay what would be the use of it. When we have learned how to keep the streets of our great city clean, and have completed a railroad to the Pacific, we may hope to compete in art with those old countries that have nothing else to do but cultivate their artisue netincts. In the meanwhile we must try to be com-

formble with all the luxuries of the season and such

evidence of the arts on the other side (this side) of the Atlantic progressing with rapid strides in the wake of he productions of the Old World," and the editor of The Art Journal, who is generally called by English artists, in a very irreverent manner, Shirt-Collar Hall, "ecugratulates our American brethren on the success of their labors." That is encouraging, mest assuredly; but there are some people who have the boldness to think that we on this side of the Atlantic are not so vastly in the rear of our brethren in England, at least, however the case may be with France, Belgiam, and Germany. The landatory remarks of The Art Joursal are made apropos to a notice of Darley's vignettes for the new edition of Cooper's works in the course of publication by Mesers, W. A. Townsend & Co. While commending in high terms the designs and the engravings, The Art Journal remarks that "it is the first time we have heard of bank-note engraving being considered applicable, and preeminently so, to illustrations professing to have a high art character." But that is the mieforture of the A. J. in not having had the please ure of handling many of our bank-notes. A more intimate acquaintance with our rag currency would probably change The Art Journal's opinion of bank-note er graving in this country.

- A writer in one of our daily cotemporaries thinks that "Garibaldi, in exile, making candles on Staten Island, is a better subject for a painting than Cincinpatns;" meaning, of course, Cincinnatus at the plough. Here now, is a good subject for an ambitious artistthe Dictator of Sicily, the hero of a hundred fights, at work in a candle factory on Staten Island; with his partner in that speculation, the tenor Salvi, laboring at his side. It is not a subject to make light of; and, in time, Garibaldi dipping candles on States Island may become as famous as Alfred the Great baking cakes, which he did not hurry up, in the neatherd a cottage.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENT TOWARD

Correspondence of the London News.

AUGUST 9.—There they are on Neapolitan soil!

After eleven long years of sorrow and despair, the national flag is hoisted again upon the misty tops of the Calabrian mountains. Yesterdny, as the sun was setting, a S. W. wind was driving dense clouds toward the Calabrian coasts. A dark night was, therefore, announced—a night favorable to the bold enterprise so long meditated by the Italian hero of our times. The rays of the rising moon were not able to pleace the orrespondence of the London News. long meditated by the Italian hero of our times. The rays of the rising moon were not able to pierce the dense vapors of the atmosphere, and the whole tract of land which skirts the Sielban gulf was wrapped in a dense veil of fog. At eight o'clock the General, who was still on board the City of Aberdeen, gave his last orders to Major Missori—the noble fellow to whom Garibaldi is it debted for his life, which without Missori's courage would perhaps have been lost at Melazzo. sori's courage would perhaps have been lost at Melazzo. Two men were asked to volunteer out of each company of one of the encamped brigads. Fifty Carabineri of Genoa twenty guides, and twenty of the engineer battalion and of the artillery were besides asked to join the select party, together with some English and French volunteers. The party on which thus devolved the honor of crossing the Faro and showing the way to Naples did not number more than 350 met. Major Missori was the officer in command, and had under his orders Majors Salomone and Nulla, of the general staff. At 8½ o'clock all the men were on board fishing boats and ready to sail. But here an unanimous complaint was heard among the here an manimous complaint was heard among the ranks of the brigade. Tose soldiers who were not of the crivied number made most urgent requests of their officers to be allowed to share the fate of their comrades. It was indeed a moving sight to witness the grief of these who had been left tehind, and to hear their apthese who had been left tehind, and to hear their appealing supplications. Order was, however, soon restored, for the sentiment of duty was appearmost in their hearts. Half-past nine was pealing from the belitower of the Faro church, when the little expedition of the Italian patriots sailed amidst the surrounding darkness of the night. The moment was really an imposing one. Three hundred and fifty young men—the flower of Italy—were starting on the most anadacious and dangerous enterprise of this wonderful campaign. I say the most dangerous, for the coasts of Calabria are manned by hundreds of guns, and its narrow sea is exercised with Neapolitan near of wur. The party manned by hundreds of guns, and its narrow sea is swarming with, Neapolitan men-of-wur. The party had searcely reached the middle of the gulf when it was known here that it had been directed by Garibaldi to suprise or storm the Fort of Cavallo, which nearly faces Faro Point, and stands upon a rocky hillock which skirts the coast. A signal had been agreed upon to inform Garibaldi of the safe landing of the expedition. I will not attempt to describe the anxious expectation of that long, long hour. Ten thousand men were waiting there to know the fate which was in store for their noble comknow the fate which was in store for their noble comknow the fate which was in store for their noble com-panions. At last a faint light appeared along the op-posite shore. God be praised, the expedition had land-ed in Calabria! But half an hour had scarcely elapsed when the rattle of mucketry was brought to this snore through the fresh breach of the sea. A few more mus-ket shots, and then all was ellence and mystery again. In less then an hour, however, a messenger arrived from Maj. Missori, confirmed the successful landing of our friends, and explained the cause of the firing. The expedition was nearly touching the opposite shore, when one of its boats, either drifting with the current Villa San Giovanni. In that boat were Frenchmen and Englishmen who had joined the expedition. As they did not know the coast and had not been made acquainted with Garibaldi's orders to Missori, they labded close to a Nespolivan battery. Alsori, they landed close to a Nespolian battery. Al-though the right was dark the sentries of the battery saw the boat approach and gave the alarm, speedily followed by a discharge of masketry and a cannon shot. Two men were wounded, but this was not the werst, for they were obliged to sail back as quickly as possible. By the time this unfortunate accident hap-pened Major Missori had proceeded with his men on the road toward Forte del Cavallo. But suddenly hearing the report of a gun and the rattling of musicery, and not being able to explain it, he thought that the surprise of the garrison of Forte del Cavallo had become a matter of total im-possibility. Miajor Missori therefore took the path of the mountains. Nothing has been heard of them since, the mountains. Nothing has been heard of them since, but we hope they are safe, and making their way through the districts of Calabria, which are waiting the moment to begin the revolution. By this time the Neapolitan generals must be fully aware of the first landing of Garibald's forces, but no important movement that we know of has yet taken place on the other side of the Straits. To-day, Gen. Clary was suddenly summoned to Naples by telegraph, and he left the command of the Citadel of Meseina to Gen. Fergola, one of the most devoted adherents of the King, and therefore a nost ardent adversary of liberal institutions. Two n ost ardent adversary of liberal institutions. Two a nost ardent adversary of liberal institutions. Two
days ago we had at Messina an alarm caused by some
Neapolitan soldiers who tried to desert. The poor fellows were shot at by their comrades of the outpost, and
two were severely wounded, and two others made
prisoners. The Garibaldini tried to cover their escape
by discharging their muskets, but only one Neapolitan
was lucky enough to reach the national camp. Never was locky enough to reach the national camp. News has just come from Bronte that Gen. Bixio has shown

the greatest firmness in rectoring order and in putting down the outrages committed there by a band of ruffians who wanted to disgrace the spotless banner of Garibaldi. The ringleaders, about thirty in number, Garibaldi. The ringleaders, about thirty in number, were shot in the equare of the town. Martial law was beside proclaimed at Bronte, and disarmament ordered under penelty of death. A war-tax has also been imposed by Bixio on the city. Those who are always calling Garibaldi and his officers revolutionists of the most dangerous character, will, I hope, agree with your correspondent that they know how to maintain order and make law and life respected.

While Garibaldi is thus busy preparing to invade Calabria with an army of 20,000 men, the Neapolitan cruisers are steaming up and down the Strait, as if they had resigned themselves to play the part of passive Hookers on. What is still more strange is that they do not even intercept one of the numerous boats which are continually taking arms and ammunition to the other side of the Strait. Members of the national committees of Calabrian towns and villages arrive hero mittees of Calabrian towns and villages arrive here every hour of the day in the teeth of the Neapolitan fleet. I have just spoken with one of these gentlemen, and he teld me that as soon as Garibaldi himself has set a foot on the Neapolitan continent the whole of the country will rise at the cry of "Long live the Dictator" Long live Victor Emanuel! Down with the Bourbons!"

AUGUST 10 .- Garibaldi's headquarters have been es tablished here since yesterday, or, to speak more cor-rectly, have been established at the Lighthouse of the Strait. But now and then, especially during the night, he goes on board the City of Aberdeen. Last night the capolitan men-of-war which are cruising in these waters were continually exchanging signals by means of colored rockets. If I am rightly informed, this did not prevent the sailing of fresh expeditions. I am told of colored rockets. If I am rightly informed, this did not prevent the sailing of fresh expeditions. I am told that, in spite of a bright moon, a party of 80 men was safely landed between the villages of Azzerello and Villa San Giovanni. A second landed at Camemiole. A third, of about 150 men, was equally successful in reaching the opposite coest at Fiumara Zacherella, be-tween Al's Fiumara and Cannetello. All these expe-ditions, if it is really occurred, had no light to sustain with the Neapolitans. Judging from these small drafts of non, Garibaldi's plan is to collect an army little by little, rouse Calabria, and then proceed to Naples. I say it seems, for it is very difficult to know what Gar-

s. if, the second a meet able adviser in a littery matters,—see notifully acquainted with the plans of the Dictatr. There are people who still persist in believing that all this Fare bus le is a mere feint to induce the enemy to collect the whole of his forces in Calabria, and that he then means to steam off to the Gulf of Salerno, and land there. Other suppositions are affoat, but, as I told you, nobody knows the inmost thoughts of Gari-buld.

baldi.

Frenchmen are always liable to get into scrapes. Their glorious vanity is so great, and, I hasten to add, their courage so undanuted, and even rash, that when they smell powder they must embark in the most daring enterprises. I have been told that hat night a parity of twenty Frenchmen who are making war en amateur, without Garibaldi's consent, got hold of a fishing-beat, and, armed to the teeth, attempted to land on the opposite shore. A discharge of masketry had, however, the effect of quenching their arbor, and one of them was severely wounded in the breast. On their hastening to reach this shore, they met a Neupolitan man-of war, which at first seemed disposed to send them to the bottom. She did not, however, fire at them, so that they were able to return to the Faro. Gariba di, on hearing the report of this foolish attempt, said that it was mere braggadocio. cariba di, on nearing the report of this foolish attempt, said that it was mere braggadocio.

At last we have received news from our friends who first touched the Calabrian shores. I hear that, after having n arched the whole of the night, Major Missori first touched the Calabrian shores. I hear that, after having n arched the whole of the night, Major Missori net a column of Neapolitan troops who seemed disposed to dispute his passage. Missori is a man who never counts the enemies he meets, and he went boldly to attack them. The fight was tard and long on both sides, but at last the Neapolitans gave way. Missori had six wounded, and lost another, who fell into the hands of the Neapolitans. These men had the barbarity to take the poor fellow to Reggio, in spite of the advictof the surgeon, who told them he would die on the way. Such was really the case, and I hear that if the wounded prisoner had been left at Villa San Giovanni his life would have been spared. From this fact we may infer that the Neapolitans are not changed, and that they intend to carry on a war of extermination. You may depend upon it that they will get the worst of it. When the Neapolitans retired, Major Missori was allowed to march with his men on Aspromonte, a small village which, as its name indicates, stands on the top of a mountain, and I hear that they are still there. In the course of vectorday they were joined by 150 Calabrian insurgents, all inhabitants of Villa San Giovanni. All the men able to carry a musket, and even some women, have left Seate Stefano to injudent.

men able to carry a musket, and even some women have left Santo Steffano to join them. It may, therefore, be said that the revolution has already begun it Calabria. This will increase the difficulties of the Newhite will thus be obliged to keep it fore, be said that the revolution has already begun in Calabria. This will increase the difficulties of the Ne-apolitan army, which will thus be obliged to keep its apolitan army, which will thus be obliged to keep its ground in a hostile country. A ramor is current in the camp this evening that an agent of the Nespolitan Court has been arrested. It appears that this man was dispatched here to assassinate Garibaldi, and that he was caught while loitering about the lighthouse of the Faro. I am not in a position to state whether there is any truth or not in this report, but what is certain to my mind is, that to perpetrate such a crime would be very difficult indeed, approunded as the General always very difficult indeed, surrounded as the General always is by devoted officers. I had just written so much when I heard the fact confirmed by an officer, who saw the prisoner while he was on the point of being taken to Messima. He is a man about forty, and a Ca-labrian by birth. The rascal will be brought before a

labrian by birth. The rescal will be brought before a court-martial, and if his guilt is proved, he will, I hear, be executed to merrow or the day after.

August II.—Nothing of importance has occurred to-day. Garibaldi is always at the Faro, busily engaged in manning vessels and boats, collecting troops, and erecting new batteries. Major Missori's squadre has been greatly increased, and it is stated that it numbers already I 500 good fighting men. This evening bers aiready 1 500 good fighting men. This evening we saw large fires lit up on the ridges which are above the forts of Scylla and Del Cavallo, and over the villages of Villa San Giovanni and Gallico. They are signals that Missori makes to the General from the Caiabrian side of the strait. To-morrow the packet starts for England, and I shall not fail to add a post. script to my letter if there is any news of consequences. August 12—Morning.—An attack on the Fort of Scylla was probably made last night by Missori's party, which now numbers 2,000 men, for about 10:30 a brisk firing was heard in that direction, and it lasted till 1:45. The heavy boom of artillery and the rattle of 1:45. The heavy boom of artillery and the rattle of musketry were distinctly heard through the stillness of a splendid moonlight night. At the first shot heard, the alarm trumpet sounded from the citadel, but no hombardment has yet taken place. When the action began on the extreme point of the Gulf at Fort Scylla, the Nea; olitan cruisers fired rockets every moment, steaming up and down the gulf. They did not, however, fire against Garibaldi's batteries of Faro Point, or on the boats, which I hear were conveying more armed expeditions to the Calabrian coast. It is stated that the landing of those expeditions, protected by the darkness of the evening—the moon did not rise till half past twelve o'clock—was successfully effected at three different points of the opposite coast. What is certain is that as soon as the san set bonfires were distinctly is that as soon as the snn set bonfires were distinctly is that as soon as the san set bondres were distinctly seen all slong the ridges above the Calabrian villages of Villa San Giovann and Gallico. No doubt those fires were lighted either by Missori's party or by the Calabrian equadre, which has hoisted the flag of the national cause. If Missori has succeeded in capturing the Fort of Scylla, Garibaldi will be able to master the trait and the landing of the whole of his army can strait, and the landing of the whole of his army can be accomplished in comparative safety. Whether his is the case I shall be able to tell you in my next

LAW INTELLIGENCE

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-SEPT. 3.-Before Justice INGRAHAM. PEREMPTORY MANDAMUS AGAINST THE BOARD

ALDERMEN. The People ex rel Patrick Lynch et al agt, the Board of Aldermen.

men.

The relator in this case set up that the City Inspector advertised for proposals to clean the streets of New-York for the term of five years; that they put in a bid to clean the streets for that term for the sum of \$229,560 per annum; that such bid was accepted by the City Impector, and the contract awarded to the relators. The contract was sent in to the defendants for confirmation, in April last, but up to this time no action had been taken thereon. The relators now applied for a peremptory man damus to compel the Board to act upon the contract. The Court granted the application, the Corporation Coursel consent-Ex-Judge Whiting for relators; H. H. Anderson for the Con

CURIOUS HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The People ex rel. of Famy Krugg agt. Louis Ephraim.
Petition alleged that Jennie Ephraim, the infant daughter of petitioner, was restrained of her liberty and detained by one Louis Ephraim, the lather of said Jennie, being an illegitimate daughter of petitioner; and said Louis Ephraim, petitioner, also represents that the infant is of tender years, and the father not competent to have the clarge of said child, which he refused to deliver up. The father, Lewis Ephraim, makes return to this that he does not unlawfully reclaim said child; that it is seven years old, and begotten in lawful wedlock, that the onlid was carefully reared and maintained by him; that the mother and ite had separated by nutual consent, the mother at first taking the child to maintain and educate, but subsequently returning it to him, as being unable to maintain and educate it, bestde which it is alleged that the mother is not ant person to have the enarge and custody of said child. The mother traverses the return by asying that she believes that she was never legally married to the respondent; that during the time he bas had the child he has sittled to provide the necessary food and clothing for it; that the father is now married or pretends to be married to a woman, more unknown to the mother, who is cruel and funituman to said child, and bence the petitioner asks the custody. &c.

The facts of the case appear to be as follows: Some years ago, the parties, who are of the Jewish persuasion, were married by a person supposed to be a Jewish minister, but who is not to be found at the present time. They fived together for some years when they obtained a divorce from a person claiming authority and named Middelman, who, it appears, had no right to grant such civerce. Subsequent to this, fars Krugg became a convert to the Christian faith, and married again. Mr. Ephraim, it is alleged for the same reason.

All Ambrose Gilchrist for petitioner; P. J. Joschimssen opposed. CURIOUS HARRAS CORPUS CASE.

pre-ed.
THE GRIDIEON RAILEOAD CASE-FURTHER POSTPONE-

The Trustees of the Sailors' Song Harbor et al. agt. John Kerr,
The Mayor, ac., et al.
This is the application to restrain the construction of
the Seventh Avenue Railroad (known as the Broadway parallel
route), for which a grant was given to the defendants, other than
the Corporation, by the Legislature last Winter. It was called
this morning, but by concent of counsel, it was postponed until
the lith inst.
Kelly et al. ast. Beyler.

the lith inst.

Kelly et al. sgt. Devine.

Motion to varate order of arrest. Plaintiffs allege that defendant made certain fraudulent representations whereby they were induced to sell defendant certain merchandise, and upon proof of the alleged fraud, an order of arrest was granted, whereupon defendant made this motion to vacate and set aside the order of arrest. The motion was denied, with 610 nosts.

H. L. Emmons, jr., for plaintiffs, Wm., H. Bull for defendant.

GENERAL TERM—NOTIOE.

Notes of issue for the September General Term, which commences on the 17th last., must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, Sept. 2.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TREE-SEPT. 1.-Before Jus-tice PIERREPORT.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TREE-SEPT. 3.—Before Justice Pignessions:

FRIVOLOUS ANSWER—LIBEL.

J. J. Howard set Henry J. Raymond et al.

This is a motion for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the snawer. In a fibel suit an answer is not frivolous which, if proved true, would legitimately diminish the plain lift's verifict, or possibly wholly prevent a verifict. This answer does not deny the publication of the alleged libel, but it raises issued and sets up matter in justification, in relation to which evidence may be given on the trial and which may seriously affect the verifict. The answer cannot be stricken out as frivolous, and the motion must be dealed, with costs, to be adjusted on settlement of order.

H. P. Herdman for plaintiff; Benjamin Vaughaa Abbott for

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—SEPT. 2.—
Before Commissioner Newton.

DISCHARGED.

Thomas Cotgen, a seaman on board the ship Chase, was discharged. He had been secured of assaulting the second mate of the vessel with a sheath knife.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.

PROSPECTUS.

The XXth Volume of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced with this week's issue. Up to the Presidential Election, now but a few weeks distant, which is to result, we trust, in a Republican triumph through the choice of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, we shall give our utmost energies, and all possible space, to secure that result. Other topics must wait, or be reduced to the narrowest dimensions, until the eventful 6th of November. After that time, but more especially after the 1st of next January, we shall be able to forego Political discussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to

I. EDUCATION .- The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to enlist in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.-We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to stone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c -We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, ensuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and bester wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-making, Steel making, Cloth-weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS .-- We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. Home News .- We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on "the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous cooperation of our many well-wishers, we solicit and shall labor to deserve a continuance of public favor.

TERMS DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issuee per aubum)\$6

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annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. Twenty copies to one address for \$20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of

one hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratie Payment always in advance. Address,

THE TRIBUNE. No. 154 Nassau stree

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular,

Waiter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular,

For the past month the dealers in Domestic Wool have been chiefly occupied in grading and delivering wools previously contracted for by the delaine mills, and a few large cassimere manufacturers. Beyond these transactions the domain has been very moderate, and confined to such parties as did not grinte the country to purchase from the farmers; and these buy only for immediate wants. The California Spring Clip is beginning to come in, and judging from what has been opened there is in both quality and condition an improvement of last season, and the sorts graded here meet with ready. There has been more activity in Soreign Wools, we considered destrable, as in this way manufacturers are enabled to produce an article for the market which would be far too costly if made entirely of Domestic Wool. Having these Foreign Wools to select from for a portion of their stock, they can not only affined to pay the grower a high price for his wool, but can, on most articles, successfully compete with the European manufacturers, and produce a better atticle for the same juc time can be imported. Thus is practically illustrated the correctness of the theory, apparently paradexically illustrated process and they freely pay high rates for Wool, as thousands of thrifty and ortunate growers can testify. This is as it should be. But let the manufacturer be oppressed from any cause, and the farmer's fleeces must either fie in his garret or pass at low prices into the inands of the speculator. The prospect is now gool for a lively season in Wooleas, and as a surral consequence, we look for a more active demand for the raw material during the month of September. The following sales are reported for Angust. 330,000 fb Eleces at 42560 for medium to pick look, a 900 fb Lamb and apper Pulled at 34250.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SEPT. 2.—Before Judge Rewell.

The C art met this morning, formally opening the September session, but adjourned without transacting business of importance. The cases on this day's calendar were all post-posed on account of the absence of lawyers and witnesses from

poned on account of the absence of awayers and witecase from the city.

John Gibert and George Levand were arraigned for trail. The going disting a postponement, it was grated with the understanding that they will be the first cases to be tried on The aday morning. The organization of the Grand Jury was p apputed until Tuesday, on account of the absence of a quotum.

Movements of Ocean Steamers For Date,

	TO DELLAR		
Steamships.	Leave.	For.	Date
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre	Sept. 1
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept.
Connaught	New-York	Galway	Sept 1
Africa	New York	Liverpool	Sout I
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. P
Vigo	New-Yerk	Liverpool	Sept.1
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Sept. 1
Baysria	New-York	Soy thampte	
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept 1
City of Washington.	New-York.	Liverpool	Sept 2
Lamster	Boston	Galway	Sept.2
Asia. Bremen	New-York	Liverpool	Sept 3
Bramen	New-York	Southampto	u. Sept 2
Adriatic	Naw-York	Havre	Det.
Arago	New-York	Havre	Oct. 1
A THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	TO ARRIV	E.	
***			Aur 2
Vigo	Liverpool	Now York	Aug Z
Fuiton	Southampto	Chapes	Ang S
North Briton	Liverpool	Baston	Ang B
Canada	Liverpool	Nam Vork	Aug 2
Connaught	Galway		
Vigo	TO ARRIV	E. New York New York Quabec Boaton New York	Aug 20 Aug 20 Aug 20

New-York ow York

Thomas Harrison was arrested on a charge of passing counterfest Mexican delians. The U. S. Government claim they have jurisdiction over this offense by an act passed in 1800.

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Correct firm; Rio at 1916/140.